

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS;

1. A plant cell of a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide.

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2. The plant cell of claim 1, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is an imidazolinone.

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3. The plant cell of claim 2, wherein said imidazolinone is imazethapyr or imazamox or a combination thereof.

4. The plant cell of claim 1, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is a sulfonylurea.

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5. The plant cell of claim 4, wherein said sulfonylurea is thifensulfuron methyl.

6. The plant cell of claim 1, wherein said plant is designated variety NS3801, representative seed of said variety having been deposited under ATCC Accession No. PTA-2470.

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7. A tissue culture of regenerable cells of a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide.

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8. The tissue culture of claim 7, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is an imidazolinone.

9. The tissue culture of claim 8, wherein said imidazolinone is imazethapyr or imazamox or a combination thereof.

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10. The tissue culture of claim 7, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is a sulfonylurea.

11. The tissue culture of claim 10, wherein said sulfonylurea is thifensulfuron methyl.
- 5 12. The tissue culture of claim 7, wherein said plant is designated variety NS3801, representative seed of said variety having been deposited under ATCC Accession No. PTA-2470.
- 10 13. A method for regenerating a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide, the method comprising growing the tissue culture of claim 7 under conditions sufficient to produce a regenerated *Brassica napus* plant.
- 15 14. A part of a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide.
- 20 15. The plant part of claim 14, wherein said plant part is selected from a group consisting of tissue, pollen, ovules, roots, leaves, seeds, microspores, or vegetative parts, whether mature or embryonic.
- 25 16. The plant part of claim 14, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is an imidazolinone.
17. The plant part of claim 16, wherein said imidazolinone is imazethapyr or imazamox or a combination thereof.
18. The plant part of claim 14, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is a sulfonylurea.
- 30 19. The plant part of claim 18, wherein said sulfonylurea is thifensulfuron methyl.

20. The plant part of claim 14, wherein said plant is designated variety NS3801, representative seed of said variety having been deposited under ATCC Accession No. PTA-2470.

5 21. A method for regenerating a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide, the method comprising growing the plant part of claim 14 under conditions sufficient to produce a regenerated plant.

10 22. A method for breeding a *Brassica* line comprising crossing a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide with a second *Brassica napus* plant.

15 23. The method according to claim 22, wherein the breeding is selected from a group consisting of pedigree breeding, crossing, self-pollination, haploidy, single seed descent, modified single seed descent, and backcrossing.

20 24. The method in accordance with claim 22, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is an imidazolinone.

25 25. The method in accordance with claim 24, wherein said imidazolinone is imazethapyr or imazamox or a combination thereof.

26. The method in accordance with claim 22, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is a sulfonylurea.

27. The method in accordance with claim 26, wherein said sulfonylurea is thifensulfuron methyl.

28. The method according to claim 22, wherein said plant is designated variety NS3801, representative seed of said variety having been deposited under ATTC Accession No. PTA-2470.

29. A method for producing a first generation (F1) hybrid canola seed comprising crossing a first *Brassica napus* plant that is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide with a second inbred *Brassica* plant of a different variety or species and harvesting the resultant first generation (F1) hybrid canola seed.

30. A method in accordance with claim 29, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is an imidazolinone.

31. A method in accordance with claim 30, wherein said imidazolinone is imazethapyr or imazamox or a combination thereof.

32. A method in accordance with claim 29, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is a sulfonylurea.

33. A method in accordance with claim 32, wherein said sulfonylurea is thifensulfuron methyl.

34. A method in accordance with claim 29, wherein said first *Brassica napus* plant is canola variety NS3801.

35. A method for preparing oil and/or meal from a seed of a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide, the method comprising crushing the seed and separating the oil and/or seed.

36. The method in accordance with claim 35, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is an imidazolinone.

37. The method in accordance with claim 36, wherein said imidazolinone is imazethapyr or imazamox or a combination thereof.
38. The method in accordance with claim 35, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is a sulfonylurea.
39. The method in accordance with claim 38, wherein said sulfonylurea is thifensulfuron methyl.
40. The method according to claim 35, wherein said plant is designated variety NS3801, representative seed of said variety having been deposited under ATCC Accession No. PTA-2470.
41. The method according to claim 35, wherein said plant is capable of producing oil with less than 2% erucic acid and meal with less than 30  $\mu$ mol of glucosinolates per gram of defatted meal.
42. Vegetable oil comprising all or part of a plant cell of a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide.
43. Vegetable oil produced from a seed of a *Brassica napus* plant that is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide.
44. The vegetable oil of claim 43, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is an imidazolinone.
45. The vegetable oil of claim 44, wherein said imidazolinone is imazethapyr or imazamox or a combination thereof.

46. The vegetable oil of claim 43, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is a sulfonylurea.
47. The vegetable oil of claim 46, wherein said sulfonylurea is thifensulfuron methyl.
48. The vegetable oil of claim 42, wherein said wherein said plant is designated variety NS3801, representative seed of said variety having been deposited under ATCC Accession No. PTA-2470.
49. The vegetable oil of claim 42, wherein said oil has less than 2% erucic acid.
50. Meal produced using a seed of a *Brassica napus* plant which is Early Napus and resistant to at least one AHAS-inhibitor herbicide.
51. The meal of claim 50, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is an imidazolinone.
52. The meal of claim 51, wherein said imidazolinone is imazethapyr or imazamox or a combination thereof.
53. The meal of claim 50, wherein said AHAS-inhibitor herbicide is a sulfonylurea.
54. The meal of claim 53, wherein said sulfonylurea is thifensulfuron methyl.
55. The meal of claim 50, wherein said plant is designated variety NS3801, representative seed of said variety having been deposited under ATCC Accession No. PTA-2470.
56. The meal of claim 50, wherein said meal has a glucosinolate content of less than 30  $\mu\text{mol}$  per gram of defatted meal.